

*BEST COPY
AVAILABLE*

State, USAID reviews completed

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FY 1974 -- THE SENATE AMENDMENTS
ON PUBLIC SAFETY AND WHAT IT MEANS

The Senate has passed an Authorization measure for Foreign Security Assistance (S-1443) which includes an amendment prohibiting funds for continuing Public Safety programs. Presently the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs is reviewing authorization measure for Foreign Development Assistance (Senate Bill S-2026) which prohibits funds for continuing Public Safety programs. The language in this bill is similar to the one passed by the Senate in Bill S-1443. The House version contains no such provision. The Senate amendment reads as follows (S-1443):

Sec. 2702(b). No part of any appropriation made available to carry out this or any other law shall be used to conduct any police training or related program for a foreign country.

Impact: Should the Senate measures with existing amendments prevail:

All public safety programs (to 17 nations) would be abandoned (Laos, Philippines, Thailand, Ghana, Zaire, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Uruguay and Venezuela).

- o U.S. obligations undertaken to these nations would be cast aside.
- o Many gains made to date would be lost.
- o 12 Latin American nation's public safety programs would be abandoned.
- o Programs in S.E. Asia (Thailand, Laos) wiped out when help is most needed to prepare police for burdens of peace in post-hostilities era.

Unique and essential asset of 235 police advisors experienced in foreign police institution building would be lost to the U.S. Government, which is:

- o A major U.S. resource for helping others deal with terrorism and prevent attacks against U.S. diplomatic and industrial personnel and facilities.
- o A key resource in aiding police cope with international narcotics trafficking.

State, USAID reviews completed

- 2 -

- o The only means whereby necessary and appropriate improvement and building of professional police institution can be realized which is required for orderly national growth.

To be effective, in most cases police assistance should consist of the overseas advisor, training in the U.S. and selected items of police equipment, to meet the needs of the particular country aided. The resources which are used in each program must be closely integrated and mutually supportive.

- = The most critical resource of the Public Safety programs is the advisor. He works on a day by day basis in the field to impart knowledge on organization, management, training and other professional matters to diverse cultures. He influences police leadership in the concept of public service and the enforcement of the law with minimum use of force. One hundred thirteen are now assigned in overseas programs.

- = Training of the foreign police officer in the United States, principally at the International Police Academy, is a necessary adjunct to this effort. One thousand ninety eight are estimated for training in FY 1974. But, this alone is not enough.

- o While important, the IPA functions only to support field activities to prepare the foreign police officer to perform the management, organization and administration tasks without further U.S. assistance.

Funding needed for assistance, and as provided in the House Bill, amounts to \$7.4 million for 17 field programs.

- = Of this amount \$1.04 million is devoted to training of police officers in the U.S., mostly at the International Police Academy.

To continue the effectiveness of the Public Safety overseas program effort, the Senate amendment should be stricken entirely.

PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAMS

S 1443 - Would prohibit all public safety assistance by the U.S.

Sec. 2702 (b): "No part of any appropriation made available to carry out this or any other law shall be used to conduct any public safety program."

The Executive Branch believes this blanket prohibition to be extreme, and that it should be stricken from the Bill.

The proposed programs for FY 1974 are for Supporting Assistance funds for public safety programs in Thailand (\$3.7 million) and Laos (\$460,000). Public Safety Advisors in South Vietnam were withdrawn in March as part of the ceasefire agreement. Development assistance funds (\$3.25 million in total) are proposed for public safety programs in 15 countries in various parts of the world.

The Executive Branch believes it both useful and proper for the United States to continue these limited public safety programs. It sees the Public Safety program as an important and valuable activity in our efforts to help friendly nations help themselves toward orderly growth and progress. The largest, in Thailand, assists that country in its efforts to cope with the continuing insurgency there. In other countries, the public safety programs are relatively small, technical assistance efforts for the improvement of police institutions. Police have a major role in narcotics control, of course, and the United States seeks to promote effective police action against narcotics trade abroad. The Public Safety program has a key role to play in developing the capabilities of the police in this regard.

The charge has been made that A.I.D.'s Public Safety program assists oppressive regimes and that U. S. Public Safety personnel give advice on illegal and inhuman police methods. This is not the case and the easiest course would be to disassociate ourselves from police assistance. The better and more enlightened course of action appears to be to continue assistance in the police field at the recipient countries' request and to give training in the enforcement of law and order through legal and humane means. The purpose of these programs is diametrically opposed to repressive types of action. Working with police leadership in the field and training officers here at the International Police Academy is a low profile, low cost effort that definitely helps achieve our foreign policy interest.

5/29/73 (Revised)
SA/PBB

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY

A.I.D. ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL SECURITY FORCES

A.I.D. Public Safety assistance has been provided on request to countries of the free world within the resources available and when it is in the U.S. interest to do so, in order that they may develop civil police institutions capable of maintaining internal stability essential for economic, social and political progress. At a minimal cost, these programs can serve to prepare civil police forces to prevent the development of threats to internal order and to deal with them humanely in their earliest phases so that costly (in social and political, as well as real terms) military solutions to civil problems will not have to be chosen later.

The protection of life and property and the maintenance of law, order, justice and stability are the fundamental responsibilities of government. The successful discharge of these responsibilities is imperative if a nation is to progress economically, socially and politically, and if it is to have a government that is responsive to its people -- free, stable, independent and self-reliant. Clearly, this goal will not be attainable if law and order are replaced by disorder and violence. The destabilizing factors of criminal violence and terror and other efforts to force change through violence are antithetical to orderly national growth.

A review of the violent disruption of many societies during the past ten years leads one to conclude that for the decade of the 70's the tasks of governments may be even more difficult. Thus, a heavy burden falls on the nation's civil security forces and underlines the importance of their ability to protect the lives, property, and basic human rights of the nation's citizens and to create the climate for orderly change.

The Scope of U.S. Police Assistance

Since its inception in 1954, the worldwide Public Safety program has provided technical assistance to 52 countries; over 7,519 police officers have been trained in the U.S. and thousands of officers have been given some training in their respective countries. U.S. assistance to foreign police forces is a carefully balanced program of technical advice, training and equipment. This assistance is relatively inexpensive. Public Safety assistance does not and will not include overly sophisticated equipment, costly, complicated weapons and other similar high cost items.

Today, police assistance is being provided to 18 nations, carefully tailored to the needs of each. Approximately 110 professional personnel, about 40% of whom are assigned to the high violence areas in Southeast

Asia, are employed in these nations from A.I.D.'s Office of Public Safety (OPS). In a few of these 18 countries, a higher percentage of available U.S. police assistance resources will be needed, while in a few others, assistance is phasing down. But, for the majority of the countries, one to four advisors and about \$200,000 represent the modest average level of assistance input. For all field programs, over half of the cost will be for salaries of the Public Safety Advisors; the remainder goes for training participants in the United States, and equipment, such as vehicles, training aids, communications equipment, police-type weapons, miscellaneous police items and for other local support costs.

Approximately 700 foreign police officers are being trained in the United States each year, mostly at the International Police Academy in Washington, D. C., operated by OPS. Over 4,400 police officers from 75 countries have graduated from the Academy. In addition to officers from countries to which Public Safety Advisors are assigned, other nations each year are represented in the class rolls. In many cases the foreign nation pays the costs for IPA training.

In Vietnam, parties in conflict signed an agreement on January 28, 1973, which included a provision for the withdrawal of "advisors ... to the police" within 60 days. This has been done. In the process, the Office of Public Safety has attempted to preserve the unique professional advisory skills represented in the 133 Public Safety personnel assigned to the project on January 28 to meet demands in other areas.

Public Safety Assistance Objectives

In general, an effective internal tranquility mechanism, whatever it may be, must balance (1) an investigative capability for detecting, identifying and developing information on criminal and/or subversive individuals; (2) a capability for routine police crime prevention activities and for controlling militant activities ranging from demonstrations, disorders, or riots through insurrection and guerrilla warfare within the law. This requires a carefully integrated effort between an investigative element and a conventional police, para-military or military force operating separately or in conjunction with each other.

The objectives of Public Safety assistance are:

1. Provide police services to all of the people in a manner acceptable to them in order that their lives and property can be protected; the law enforced humanely; and that threats to their well-being can be prevented.
2. Protect broadening freedoms, including legal expressions of dissent, and the prevention of crime and terror which jeopardize these freedoms and interfere with national development.

3. Prevent and cope with threats to internal order at minimum cost and within the framework of civil law.

4. Keep pace with and assist in the nation's orderly growth through mutual respect and support of the citizenry.

Involved in the development of the police institution is the overall professionalization of the police force, and implicitly the provision of responsive humane and timely police services to all of the people. Emphasis is given to advance the science and art of police administration and crime prevention, to develop improved administrative and technical practices and promote their use in police work, and to bring about training in the police profession of qualified persons, and to encourage adherence of police officers to high standards of conduct. The goal of these efforts is to provide for timely, effective police services to the people in order that their lives and their property can be protected.

In addition to the professionalization of the police force, and as suggested above, one of the vital aspects of the provision of U.S. technical assistance is the daily effort made to encourage police officers and leaders to embrace the concept of public service in law enforcement as an accurate reflection of the proper role of the police in society. This is a long term process, and indeed, in some countries the maximum impact of this thrust of U.S. Public Safety assistance may not be seen immediately.

On June 17, 1971, the President sent a message to Congress in which he outlined a coordinated federal response to an urgent demand that our society be protected from illicit narcotic traffic and drug abuse. It is recognized that effective narcotic law enforcement is the first point for interdiction of the flow of illicit narcotics to the United States. Accordingly, and to the extent possible, the Office of Public Safety has been vigorously pursuing courses of action to bring to bear its resources and expertise for the improvement of foreign police capabilities in narcotic law enforcement. Public Safety programs are being focused on appropriate police institutional elements so that the resources and energies of the entire police force can be brought to bear on the illicit narcotics growth, use, and trafficking problem.

Beginning with the first Public Safety program over 17 years ago, U.S. police assistance efforts have represented a unique resource for assisting foreign police forces in preventing and coping with terrorism. The Public Safety programs represent a unique and valuable resource available to the United States in working with the foreign police in this critical area.

Conditions Under Which Police Assistance is Given

Following receipt of a formal request from a foreign government for police assistance, studies and on-the-scene surveys are made to provide a

basis for interagency review and determination of the appropriateness of such assistance in light of U.S. interests and the needs of the country concerned. If provision of police assistance is considered appropriate, a Project Agreement document is prepared summarizing the goals to be attained, the scope of assistance to be given and the contribution toward agreed objectives to be made by each party to the agreement. The Project Agreement is signed by appropriate representatives of both the U.S. and the foreign government concerned.

Police assistance helps in providing a basis for orderly change where such change is demanded by the people. It is realized that the program cannot superimpose the U.S. police system, geared to our country, on other nations, and that it cannot apply "made in America" solutions to internal order problems in nations being aided. On the contrary, the programs are designed to emphasize essentials, to accept and understand differences, and to concentrate on helping recipient nations to make the best use of their resources on a self-help basis.

Indications of Progress to Date

While visible evidence of improvements such as training schools, improved communications and use of equipment is important, it is, in the final analysis, the intangible non-quantifiable products of U.S. police assistance that are most significant. One example is the use of more humane police procedures by those police forces which received U.S. Public Safety assistance for the control of riots. The "old style" method of riot control involved the use of bullets and bayonets, leading in many cases to deaths and serious injuries on the part of the rioters. Today, with the use of humane riot control methods urged by U.S. Public Safety Advisors, it is a rare occasion when a rioter is killed, and the level of violence attending demonstrations is consistently controlled effectively.

While it is concluded that very significant gains have been made, naturally in varying degrees, toward the professionalization of the civil police forces of those countries which have requested and received U.S. Public Safety assistance, it is recognized that in many cases much is yet to be done before the police institutions can be judged as self-sufficient.

In the final analysis, the United States has helped nations to develop their civil police forces' abilities to assume their proper role in the developing society and to stand steadfastly against criminals and those who create internal disorder and foster violence to force change to serve their own interests.

THE INTERNATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY

The International Police Academy is an activity of the Office of Public Safety, Agency for International Development, Department of State. It was established in 1963 at the direction of the President to provide an "international forum" for the free exchange of ideas, concepts, and experiences by representative police administrators from friendly nations.

The Academy, familiarly known as the IPA, is located in the historic Georgetown section of Washington, on the north bank of the Potomac River at the Francis Scott Key Bridge. Its course presentations are conducted in the Spanish, French, and English languages. To date, more than 4,400 police administrators, representing 75 countries, have graduated from its programs.

Competent, responsible enforcement of the law is essential to assure a climate of tranquility and stability necessary to economic, political, and social development. A.I.D.'s police assistance programs are directed toward building civilian police institutions that can ensure such a climate. The IPA is an integral part of these police assistance efforts. Its programs are designed to support and complement police assistance projects carried out selectively overseas at the request of host countries.

Instructors at the Academy have previously served with city and state police forces, sheriff offices, or Federal law enforcement agencies and all have had previous overseas experience as advisors in police assistance programs. Distinguished visiting lecturers in law enforcement, criminal justice, and related fields from government and universities representing all areas of the United States participate in the courses of instruction.

The strength and the success of the IPA depend upon the experience, competence, and participation of those who attend it. A number of its graduates are heads of national police forces. Many others hold senior executive rank in

- 2 -

their respective organizations, whereas the great majority hold responsible command and staff positions.

The IPA programs offers three courses which emphasize administration, organization, management, supervision, and effective use of police resources. They provide participants with the knowledge required to strengthen their own police forces upon return to their countries in order that they can protect life and property and maintain peace and order in a manner that is responsive to the needs of all of the people. In this way, the IPA plays an important role in assisting the participating nations in the development of human resources to better serve their societies. The result is institution building.

The Senior Officers Course, offered in both the English and Spanish languages, covers a 14-week period and is designed for foreign police officials with responsibility for policy and planning and/or command of major operational elements at national, provincial, or municipal police levels.

The General Course, of 17-week duration, is presented in the English, French, and Spanish languages for the middle-management level officer. The final four weeks of the General Course are devoted to specialized training in the participant's primary area of responsibility.

A new 16-week Narcotics Management Support Course was introduced in 1972 and presentations are being made in the Spanish, French, and English languages. The course emphasizes the involvement of all of the resources of the police institution in finding solutions to the critical problems of illicit narcotic and dangerous drug abuse, production, and trafficking.

Each class of 25-40 officers travels by chartered bus during two separate five-day tours of city, county, and state police forces. During these visits opportunities are provided for discussions with U.S. police officers and to obtain a cultural orientation of the U.S.

- 3 -

Graduation exercises at the IPA are colorful with many officers wearing the uniform of their forces. Speakers are selected from the highest levels of political and international leadership, and have included such distinguished persons as the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy; Senator Joseph M. Montoya; Senator Gale McGee; General Maxwell D. Taylor; The Honorable U. Alexis Johnson, Department of State Under Secretary for Political Affairs; and Dr. John Hannah, Administrator, A.I.D.

A professional magazine, the International Police Academy Review, containing articles by former participants, other foreign and U.S. police officials, as well as Office of Public Safety personnel, is utilized as an extension of the IPA training objectives after participants return to their countries. Edited by the IPA staff and published by A.I.D. in Washington in the English and Spanish languages, it is distributed to all IPA graduates and to police libraries of all participating countries.

THE ROLE OF A.I.D.'S OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY
IN OVERSEAS NARCOTICS CONTROL

In his June 17, 1971 message to Congress, the President outlined a coordinated federal response to an urgent demand that our society be protected from illicit narcotic traffic and drug abuse. A.I.D. has been active in the past in attempting to deal with this problem at the source and will continue or expand these efforts, within its resources, in accordance with needs and opportunities. Through its Ambassadors, the State Department carries the primary responsibility for carrying forward the President's program in foreign lands. In the enforcement area the Ambassador will, of course, wish to draw on the resources of BNDD, the Bureau of Customs, and the Office of Public Safety for this purpose.

The Office of Public Safety, of the Agency for International Development, is expected to play a key role in support of, and in coordination with, other U.S. efforts in the enforcement area as it pertains to narcotics control.

The enforcement of narcotics laws is only one aspect of the broad spectrum of responsibilities given to a nation's civil police forces by law. To be most effective, narcotic enforcement elements of the institution should be able to draw on and benefit from the resources of the entire force. For example, such elements of the force as records, identification facilities, crime laboratories, communications, transportation and training should be able to support effectively the preventive and investigative efforts of the force, including those efforts applied to narcotics control. The patrolman on the beat and all other police personnel should be sensitized to the narcotics problem in order to obtain the maximum information from the people they serve. In short, effective narcotic enforcement results from a total effort. Over reliance, in many cases, on separate or highly specialized narcotics units for the total narcotics control effort prevents the use of all resources available in dealing with the problem.

It is recognized that the foreign nation's government must have a will to solve the narcotics problem which it

- 2 -

faces and that the nation's police must enforce the narcotics laws--we can't do it for them. We can help, however, in motivating them toward solving the problem and can provide them with assistance to develop their capabilities to do so.

In this regard, the Office of Public Safety can play a key role, not in the assumption of operational intelligence gathering or other operational responsibilities, but as builders of the institution in which narcotics enforcement works more effectively. Its role then is to assist in the development of the civil police institution as a whole, in establishing the narcotic enforcement mechanism of the institution, and in improving the professional capabilities of all individuals responsible for the enforcement of narcotics laws. The Office of Public Safety can, through its technical assistance efforts (i.e., training, technical advice and, where necessary, commodity support), develop and improve the capabilities of the civil police institutions within the affected countries. During this process, particularly through advisory assistance, police leaders and other personnel can be motivated toward dealing with the narcotics problem. Specialized training at A.I.D.'s International Police Academy in narcotics enforcement is a resource that continues to be available.

The Office of Public Safety supports, but is not to be confused with, the overseas efforts of other U. S. agency representatives, which are operational in character. Public Safety Advisors work in closest harmony with them. For example, at the present time, some Missions have selected Chief Public Safety Officers as narcotics coordinators for the U. S. Mission and in some others Public Safety Advisors participate in narcotics action groups established by the Ambassadors. Mission plans should take this into account. In Washington, coordination of the efforts of the Office of Public Safety with those overseas activities of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Bureau of Customs are achieved to ensure the most effective response to the needs for U. S. assistance in the narcotics enforcement field.

March 1972

A.I.D. PUBLIC SAFETY ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT

CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AND TERRORISM

The situation in many countries throughout the world today reflects a trend toward a continued and greater incidence of urban terror and violence. These actions are perpetrated by homegrown "revolutionaries" for the most part and in some cases with outside support. These groups are increasingly refusing to work within the law for the solution to what they view as political, social, and economic problems.

The decade of the 60's saw an increasing trend toward violence and terror as political action tools. Subversive elements in many countries comprising a minority faction of society chose violence as an instrument to force change in the direction that they desired. For example, the Tupamaros of Uruguay have created a violent and bloody disruption of society through the kidnapping of diplomats of foreign governments and officials of their own government. They and others like them engage in murder, the assassination of police, intimidation, extortion, arson, bombing, armed robbery, burglary, and bank robbery.

Subversives are active in killing the police officers and supporters of the incumbent government, kidnapping and murder of foreign diplomats and government officials, hijacking aircraft, bombing and similar acts of terror. These kinds of terrorist actions have been witnessed in numerous countries. Also, the terrorists do not confine their activities to one nation but have created a problem of multi-national concern - ranging throughout the world to wreak terror.

They and those that apologize for them complain about loss of basic human rights when security forces effectively oppose them. But, where is the cry for the basic human rights of the victims of this kind of violent criminality.

The protection of life and property and the maintenance of law, order, justice and stability are the fundamental responsibilities of government. The successful discharge of these responsibilities is imperative if a nation is to progress economically, socially and politically, and if it is to have a government that is responsive to its people -- free, stable, independent and self-reliant. Clearly, this goal will not be attainable if law and order are replaced by disorder and violence. The destabilizing factors of subversive

Violence and terror and other efforts to force change through violence are antithetical to orderly national growth and to peaceful cooperation of the members of the family of nations throughout the world.

U.S. Technical Assistance

A.I.D. Public Safety assistance has been provided on request to countries of the free world for the past seventeen years in order that civil police institutions can be developed which are capable of preventing criminal disruptions to social, economic and political growth. At a minimal cost, these programs have served to prepare civil police forces to prevent the development of threats to internal order and to deal with them humanely in their earliest phases so that costly (in social and political, as well as real, terms) military solutions to civil problems will not have to be chosen later.

The objectives of Public Safety assistance are to: 1) strengthen the capability of the civil police and paramilitary forces to enforce the law and maintain public order with a minimum use of force; 2) encourage the development of responsible and humane police administration; and 3) enable the police to become more closely integrated into the community. In practice, the Public Safety programs provide various kinds of skills through advisors, training in the U.S. and limited commodities to help in the development of the professional police institution.

In this process of assistance the U.S. does not intervene in the command of the police forces nor does it have an operational role in any sense in the enforcement of the law. Public Safety advisors live and work with the police officer in his country - counseling him on modern police administration management, training and in a host of other functional areas. Emphasis is given to the establishment of the various elements of the police institution such as that for training, telecommunications, transportation, records and identification, criminal investigation, and the administration and management of police resources.

A very important U.S. resource in pursuing this kind of assistance effort is the International Police Academy operated by A.I.D. in Washington. A total of 4,170 police officers have graduated from this Academy from 74 countries to date and another 3,100 have received training elsewhere in the U.S. During their period of training, they are given instruction in, and discuss with their fellow students, modern police concepts dealing with the public service role of the police in society, and the need for effective

- 3 -

police service in order to provide for the protection of the lives and property of the people, and the use of humane police procedures in the enforcement of the law.

As the institutional structure of the police force is developed and human resources are trained, it is able to prevent and deal with subversion, urban and rural violence and riots as well as to provide for daily peace and order. Significant strides in this direction have been and are being taken with our help in all countries in which we are providing Public Safety assistance.

As the police institution becomes stronger, it is better able to cope with the rising incidence in international crime. Hijacking, terrorist adventures and narcotics trafficking being contemporary international problems in many parts of the world.

It can be concluded that very significant gains have been made, naturally in varying degrees, toward the professionalization of civil police forces of these countries which have requested our aid. At the same time we see in many cases that we have a long way to go before we can judge the police institution as self-sufficient. One point is clear and that is as our technological society become more sophisticated, the police forces of the world must work together to deal effectively with international crime. This kind of cooperation is also needed in combatting criminal violence and terror wherever it strikes.

9/22/72

A.I.D. PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAMS - ROLE AND OBJECTIVES

The Public Safety program of A.I.D. stems from the concerns of U.S. Presidents since 1954 that efforts by the U.S. and cooperating governments achieve their goals to promote orderly economic growth and political stability. Assistance to foreign police forces has been a significant element of this process and is provided by means of technical advice, training and selected commodity support which includes communications equipment, training aids, vehicles and general police equipment.

Public Safety assistance is provided only when requested by a foreign government and when it is in the interests of the United States to do so. The aim of Public Safety assistance is to assist, at a minimal cost, foreign police to become able to facilitate orderly change, protect the right to dissent and assure an adequate measure of tranquility so that economic, social and political progress can be realized without resort to military solutions.

The objectives of Public Safety assistance are (1) to help develop civil security force ability to protect the lives, property and basic human rights of the citizen, (2) to assist police to carry out their responsibilities within the law effectively and humanely in the face of serious violent threats, and (3) in less threatened countries, to provide assistance so that the police can be responsive to the needs of the people for police services.

The program is basically concerned with the development of the professional police institution. This involves the overall professionalization of the police force, and implicitly the provision of responsive humane and timely police services to all of the people. Emphasis is given to advance the science and art of police administration and crime prevention. The programs work to develop improved management, administrative and technical practices. Concentration is given to training in the police profession at all levels -- particularly the training of trainers to train others. Through all assistance efforts, emphasis is given to encourage high standards of conduct and the improvement of the image of the police in the eyes of the public.

More briefly, U.S. police assistance inculcates the concept of public service in law enforcement as an accurate reflection of the proper role of the police in society. In this role, the police facilitate orderly change and prevent the disruption of this process by criminal violence perpetrated by all groups. This is a long term process, and in some countries the maximum impact of this thrust of U.S. Public Safety assistance may not be seen immediately.

Unique Public Safety assets have been actively applied to help foreign police forces; at their request, to deal with enemy terror and criminal violence in urban and rural areas. They have also been key U.S. resources in the worldwide fight against the growth, processing and trafficking in illicit narcotics.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AMENDMENTS
Prohibiting Police Aid

S 1443

S 2335

HR 9360

File

STAT

Approved For Release 2002/05/17 : CIA-RDP75B00380R000600170045-3

Approved For Release 2002/05/17 : CIA-RDP75B00380R000600170045-3